In our criticisms on these important productions we have been guided entirely by the principles with regard to quality, with the statement of which we commensed this article. We believe we cannot better serve the manufacturers of the United States and the best interests of the country, than by a candid statement of an unbiassed opinion, whether favorable or not to the present state of our manufacturing science; and we trust it will be seen, that our object is to encourage the home trade, not by any flattering laudations of inferior articles because they are American, but by giving credit where it is justly due, and holding up for public approval what, in our judgment, is most worthy of praise, irrespective of the Country or State which may have produced it; knowing that the only sure foundation for successful manufacturing enterprize consists in a steady determination to excel—a constant and undeviating effort to attain perfection. It is this alone which will remove all prejudice in favor of foreign goods; and if we may judge from the progress already made, and the degree of excellence attained, we have every reason to congratulate the American manufacturers and our readers generally on the prospect before us as a nation in this respect. If we go on as we have done, the perfection of our woolen manufactures, so as to supplant our foreign supplies, must be near; and we would urge forward the work as well worthy the skill, industry and perseverance of a great and independent republic.

Beavers, broadcloths, cassimeres, cashmeres, and other woolen products, will be discussed in a future paper.

Kumber of Tickets sold Sept. 13, 7,037.

Paper. Number of Tickets sold Sept. 13, 7,037.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS AND THE CONVENTION.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS AND THE CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribuse.

Sign—In this morning's paper is an article over the signature of C. M. Severance, which charges me with mis-statements and misrepresentation, as to my reception at the late "Woman's Rights Convention." I hope you will, as an act of justice, allow my defense in the columns that made the attack.

Mr. Severance's bill of exceptions against my statements amount to as follows: "that I have forgot the "loyalty due to my sex;" to which I answer that my project of a "Woman's Printing Office," which was spurned by the Convention, was the best proof of my true loyalty, as it embraced our labor-and-wages wrongs, our real ability as help meets in the world's workshops, and the necessary destiny of all of us to toll to live. Mr. S. asys, "I had liberty to bring forward my proposal." I should have been but too happy to have done so, but not only was I not encouraged to do so, but was flady refused. As to Mr. S.'s next statement that no mention was made of me in connection with Mrs. Davis's paper, all I can say is, that it was so reported in the papers, and I leave him and the reporters to settle the question of veracity. He further asys that the Convention intended taking action on my project. I know not what they intended doing, but neither he nor they did anything. I, therefore, as a matter of trath, reiterate my former accusations, that I was morally and truly gagged, and I dare a plain, simple and unequivocal demonstration to the contrary. Mr. S. calls my opinions "prejudices" and "mortifications." The assertion is both numanly and flippant. I stated what I calmly conceived to be facts, but, if shown to be in error, I shall willingly make retraction. Nevertheless, however, gladly I would see Women emancipated from any real grievances they suffer, especially at the hands of Man or legislation, I cannot, with my present experience, believe that such an aggregation of women as met at the Tahernacle can ever elevate the moral, or build up a more perfect

Mrs. Paterson is one of that very large class who regard every Reform movement as a grindstone and judge of grit by the facilities it proffers for the grinding of their personal axes. That the Woman's Rights Convention failed to lend itself to her use, is to our mind a strong evidence that its counsels were governed by principle and wisdom.

LUCY STONE AT NEWARK.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Sept. 12, 1853. Dear Friend Greeley: LUCY STONE has just con-oluded ber third Lecture in this city, and with unexeluded her third Lecture in this city, and with unexpected success. - Her audience has increased from the first. At the Temperance meeting on Sunday night the hall was crowded, and great numbers went away unable to gain admittance. The most intense silence prevailed, and the crowded aisles of standing listeners, who remained during the whole lecture in unmoved quietude, bore testimony to the deep, soul-stirring truths to which they were so eagerly listening.

But leat exeming the internat was still deeper. The

truths to which they were so eagerly listening.

But last evening the interest was still deeper. The large and cheerful Library Hall was filled to overflowing. The nisles were crowded, and around the speaker's stand every spot was occupied. Additional benches were procured and artificial seats were constructed for the occasion. But it is not from the fact that many people go to an entertainment or performance, that we infer the amount of good that is done, but from the effect of the entertainment on the minds of those who go should we judge of its merits. Multitudes and hosts throng the circus, the theater and the hippodrome, but what impressions do they get there, and what feelings carry away! Are they better men and better women for what they have heard, and seen and felt? Is the Individual more sacred in their eyes, and Human Nature more homeed than before! From experience, I cannot say, for I was never there, but from what I see, and what I hear from those who go, I may safely answer no. But how is it now with Woman's lectures on Woman's Rights! How has it been here, where the po Weman's Rights? How has it been here, where the pro-ple have heard for themselves, and been allowed to listen in silence?

Weman's Rights? How has it been here, where the prope have heard for themselves, and been allowed to listen in silence?

Of the effect on my own mind, the deep stirring enotions awakened and silent aspirant resolves, I will not speak, but of others I may.

From almost every one with whom I conversed after the Lecture I gathered the same confession of a higher and holier motive in life for the future stirring within them. In the language of one who is said to be one of the greatest mental philosophers in the land, I will repeat the feelings of all, at least as far as I could learn: "I never "felt such deep stirrings of my innermost soul before. I "never vowed so selemnly, before God, to try to be a "Man, as when she was speaking. I never saw myself "look so little as to what I am, and at the same time had "such exalted feelings of what I should be, as she inspired "within me. I never saw such beauty in truth and made such exacted feelings of what I should be, as she inspired "within me. I never saw such beauty in truth and made such exacted feelings of what I should be, as she inspired tongue to tongue by all with whom I conversed.

After the Hall had become fall, so that no more could be accommedated, the several hundreds who had to turn back to their homes sent word to the speaker that they could not get in, and had thus been deprived of their eajoyment, and accompanied it by the request that she would stay with them longer, and lecture again, that they might be benefitted by her communications.

In have, years, in behalf of Human Eights.

P. 8.—The steam saw and plaining mill of D. Ripley & Condition of the second and the work of the greater was the property of the way to be accommended to the property of the property of the way to be accommended to the property of the prop

P. S.—The steam saw and plaining mill of D. Ripley & Co., the conflagration of which you noticed a few weeks ago, has Phenix like, arisen from its ashes. The engine is in motion, and one of the mills will be running in the course of a few days. Ripley is a man of business, and withal a strong temperance man—imports lumber from Maine, and is prepared to supply builders and fill contracts at short notice.

LETTER FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS.

To NEAL DOW, President of the World's Co To Near. Dow, President of the World's Convention.

Sin: In a former letter, in The Tribune of Sept. Sth, I urged you to refuse the sanction of your hitherto honored name to the lawless proceedings of the World's Temperance Convention. As you have not expressed any such intention, but show yourself perfectly ready to support and uphold them, I put your name at the head of this letter, in which I mean to state, as briefly as possible, the reasons which induced Miss Brown and myself to appear in that Convention, and how we were treated there. These reasons I should have stated to the Convention had I not been constantly gagged.

Those who contend that women may properly appear

the Convention had I not been constantly gagged.

Those who contend that women may properly appear on the Temperance platform, if they see fit, on their own responsibility, and that Temperance Societies may send Women delegates, had no intention of entering your assembly. We fully concurred in the resolution announced by Rev. T. W. Higginson, of leaving you entirely to yourselves. We wished to let the doad bary their dead. At the Brick Chapel, you proclaimed that you should not receive women. We took you at your word, and held our Whole World's Temperance Convention with such overflowing triumph that the most sangaine must have been more than satisfied. In this mood I came to New-York to attend another meeting, on Sept. 5, the day before your Convention opened. Early on the 6th, Miss Brown informed me that some members of your Convention were stating, throughout the City, that me one had a right to stigmatize that Convention as opposed to women's appearance on the Temperance platform—that you did not hold yourselves bound by the proceedings at Brick Chapel, and that it would be unfair to assert that you represented only helf the world. She had received credomials from two Societies in the State of New-York, and asked my advice as to what she should do. I told her that, of course, yet were not bound by the Brick Chapel meeting, if you chere to repudiate it—that your exclusion of women was the only instification for our recessed Convention, and would necessarily be the subject of public comment for some time, hence it was important to see whether you had really changed your plan. I advised her to save afterouble to berreif and avoid disturbing your Convention by gaing quietly to the Chairman of the Committee on Cred include the processing and asking whether about of the processing the course, you and asking whether a hear of the public comment for some time, hence it was important to see whether you had really changed your plan. I advised her to save afterouble to berreif and avoid disturbing your Convention by g teally charged your pian. I advised her to save all trouble to herrelf and avoid disturbing your Concention by going quietly to the Chairman of the Committee on Cref initials. Presuling her pagers, and asking whether she could be received. As she might have difficulty in finding her way to him, I urged her to allow me to accompany her. The genth man who was peinted out to her on your platform as

the Calman of the Committee, Hr. Merk. Arrows be reduced prefer her hand so taken depotes. If my perfect the second of the perfect hand is a first facility of the field. When there is near the second of the secon

form, left the hall. After on hour, among the very last, I was roadmitted. I found that you had quitted the Chair and the hall. Do not think in this way to avoid responsibility for what toek place. I will not enlarge on the indocrum of a presiding officer, except in case of severe ill ness, quitting the chair in the midst of the count of a disputed vote, and one involving so much confusion. But the wildest charity cannot now believe that you left the chair without well knowing what was to be done, that enother man of less conscience and more nervethan your self was to juggle the Convention out of a crisis which you had not the courage to face. I found, also, that while a thread of the members were lacked out by the police, the fragment of the Convention inside (like Cromwell's Rump Parliament) without waiting for that count, for which as tensibly we had been excluded from the hall, had undertaken to lay the whole on the table and passed on to other matters. When I remoustrated. I was told to sit down, as out of order. This is, indeed, a new and convenient mode to enable the minority to govern. Lock enough of the majority out of doors to insure a vote, and then set the matters to sait yourselves. In any less ignorant body it would be impossible. Whether it was owing to the confusion origin want of familiarity with deliberative meetings. I cannot say: but I never saw in any assembly so many men mitterly ignorant alike of rules of order and rules of institute of the Convention while have at all times sustained you in your decision that Miss Brown bud the right to speak, could they have been permitted to vote on it; still it was easy for the platform leaders to confuse and mislend them by collateral issues, and clame down all attempts to get a vote on the main question. It is a singular fact that in a Convention which had, by special rock, excluded all batils own officers from the platform, and the ground that the share the region of order and give reasons for the region of the main question. It is a singular fact

The third is when the theory has been conceived and promulgated, and the time has come when the grand sork is to be done—when men must stop conventions, stop theory, stop delivering lectures and speeches, when they must even quench the faming fire of eloquence, and put their hands earnestly and devotedly to the work.

hands carnestly and devotedly to the work.

This, he continued is the present stage of the Temper nace reform. Men have seen the demon Intomperance, as the rell of the prophet written all over, outside and inside with west. They have resolved on its destruction. They have reform out through the first and asceoad stages. They have theorized and they have taked, and now has come the time for action. Now its the third stage, when it is the duty to meet the enemy hand to hand and contend manifully with him. [Cheers.]

when it is the duty to meet the enough and to hand and contend manfally with him. [Cheers.]

The speaker said he had but a single thought that he would press upon the attention of the andience, and that was, that every man and every woman is bound to do something to strengthen the forces brought to bear on the Temperance movement. Every man, however humble his condition, must not alumber till he has at least converted one, and every man of a wider influence must do moromust see that the right man is nominated at the primary meetings, is elected, and sent into the Legislatures where the laws are to be made or sustained, and he must not falter till he has accomplished this. And when men are elected to these positions of trust and responsibility, they must see to it that they fill them well, they must be ready to brave and defy all exposition till they have carried their measures through. [Loud cheers]

It has been stated, he said, of Napoleon—the Great—[Vociferous applainse]. It had been stated of Napoleon the Great, that when any man was presented to him as deserving his favor, as one with whom he could trast an important matter, his inquiry always was—What has he done? [Cheers]. He did not ask what he had written or said, what fine theories he had drawn, but what battles he had fought, what victories he had won, what positions he had occupied with fidelity, what he had done to prove himself worthy.

And now, said the speaker, I wish to put this grand test.

occupied with fidelity, what he had done to prove himself worthy.

And now, said the speaker, I wish to put this grand test question to all. What have you done? What are you doing! I ought not, continued he, to be here, I ought to be semewhere else at work, making arrangements for the approaching trial at the ballot box, rather than talking to you here. He wished all to consider the work they had to do. The reward of success, the terrible consequences of failure. You have, said he, the honor of the old State of Massachusetts at stake. She is pleading to you as a mother to her son. But not the interests of Massachusetts alone are concerned. Other States, the whole country, even the whole world is interested. If you fall the cause may every where be worse. If you succeed, you will lend encouragement to others, and the triumph may go en, and the whole earth at length be redeemed. God grant that this may be the result of your labors.

Mr. Mann took his seat amid the most enthudastic e result of your labors. Mr. Mann took his seat amid the most enthusiastic

cheers.

He was succeeded by Rev. E. H. Chapin, and the venerable Dr. Brecher, when the meeting adjourned to Tuesday morning at 9 o clock.

NEW-YORK

The Maine Law in Horneilsville.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. HORNELISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 2, 1853. The friends of the Maine Law, in this place, are making earnest efforts to accomplish something this fall—something, we hope, that will tell for the cause of Temperance and humanity, even beyond town or

party precincts.

The following resolutions, adopted at a meeting a few evenings since, have been signed by one hundred and sixty-five refers in this town:

a. We believe the Temperance come to be paramount in im-to any other political question new better the people-Archest. However, the carriests desire the ensurement of a law entirely it is the manufacture or sale of interioring figures as a

I the tries sufficient for a political conditions who has tried with the real-Maine Lave party, in plotter bimself to the a working Mains Law man. Interes will manifely and not our best emleavors to youde at Technology candidate, saline cars or both the full particulational comply with our wieles as an farth in

A Temperance Convention has been called at this

place, for the 22d inst. "to keep the ball in motion."
We feel confident of sending a Maine Law Assemblyman from this District, this fall.

UTAH Slave Trade in Utah.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

Cerrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PAROWAN, Utah, June 21, 1853.

I could impart much valuable informing concerning matters and things here, if I thought you could muster sufficient faith in a member of so despised a sect as the Mormon Pariahs, but at any rate I will speak of one thing which is now making something of a stir among us. It is in relation to the bands of traveling Spanish traders, who are in the habit of visiting this portion of the country every year for the purpose of trading for or stealing Indian children, and even grown Indians and squaws, which they carry away and sell into slavery in Mexico, especially in the northern provinces of that country. This they have done from time immemorial, but as such a course, in the opinion of Gov. Young and the Mormons generally, is far from right, he has been trying to put a stop to it by the laws of the land. We think that there are already too many slaves in the land: those who are in that condition, by the sanction of the constitution, we do not intend or wish to mead the with: but we do not wish to see any more of our human race reduced to the degrading condition of Mexican servitude.

The Secondards in revenue are endeavoring to stir.

human race reduced to the degrading condition of McX-lean servitude.

The Speniards, in revenge, are endeavoring to stir up the Indians against all Americans in open war, but so far, owing to the energetic measures, and kind and fatherly policy pursued by Gov. Young, they have not as yet succeeded. But we are all ready for what may come to pass, and should things come to a bad pass, we shall take summary vengeance on the authors of the trouble.

we shall take summary vengeance on the authors of the trouble.

If the people of Oregon, California and New-Mexico would treat the poor Indian as we treat him, that is, as though he actually was a human being, the United States would be saved millions of money which are now paid out as expenses of Indian wars, which are brought about by wicked, reckless men on the part of the whites. We, in Utah, endeavor to civilize them, teach them to labor, and pay them scell for what they do, and they feel encouraged to go to work again. As an instance of which, I will say that Indians sometimes come from a long distance, many miles, and beg of us to go and live with them and teach them to work. They say not much about She nob. (God) but their fathers once did, and knew how to labor and build good houses. From this you may see, that though enclosed in a dark skin, they have white souls, and are men. Thus far dark skin, they have white souls, and are men. Thus far Utah has been of no expense to the General Govern-ment in that line, (Indian warfare) though even if we ment in that thee, (Indian warfare) though even it we had been in bloody, warfare all the time, there is no reason to suppose the General Goyernment would have assisted us any. But I will refer you to your own experience in life, to the fact that boys left to shift for themselves and run in the streets, are generally rather hard cases when they grow up to man's estate.

2. A. M.

The American Charge at the French Court. We extract the following from the Paris correspon-

deace of The Cincumati Gazette:

The Court of Saint Cloud has become the most splendid The Court of Saint Cloud has become the most splendid Court in Europe since the inauguration of the Empire. Costlier dresses, and more of them are worn than at any other; the rules of the Court have grown annually rigid within a few months, and seem to be on the increase. Since the drys of Benjamin Franklin, all our Ministers at this Court have gone to the Tuilleries on state occasions, in some kind of uniform: that is, under the Monarchy or Empire. Mr. Rives even went to Court in uniform while Louis Napoleon was yet President. Mr. Rives is now gone, and Mr. Sandford, his Secretary of Legation, has been reained as Charge des Affairs, until the appointment of a new Minister.

On Monday last the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Dreavy de L huys, gave a dinner to the Diplomatic

new Minister.

On Monday last the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Drouvn de L'huys, gave a dinner to the Diplomatic Corps. It was a formal dinner, in honor of the frie day of the Emperor Napeleon I. All the Foreign Ministers and Charges now resident in Paris and a few retired diplomatists were present at the dinner. Mr. Sandford's card of invitation was a printed card, like all the rest, and had written on the corner of it, as is customary on state occasions, "en uniform." Mr. Sandford immediately wrote to the Foreign Minister that "his government, as M. de L'huys was no doubt aware, had recently issued certain "instructions in regard to Court uniform which he felt it "his duty to obey, and that if he apeared at his dinner, "which, of course he would be much pleased to do, it must "be in the citizen's dress of the Republic of the United States." He also desired the Minister to advise the Court, if it was necessary, that he should so appear at the Tuilleries also. Mr. Sandford did not demand promission to attend the dinner in citizen's dress, he simply gave notice of the action of his Government, and of his intention to carry out his instructions. He received a prompt an swer from the Minister to attend in citizen's dress if he saw fit.

Mr. Sandford has not received instructions from the

Mr. Sandford has not received instructions from the Mr. Sandford has not received instructions from the Government to carry out the orders contained in Mr. Marcy's circulars, because they had not been sent to him. But he had seen them in print; he approved them, and recling that they embodied the views of the Government under which he was serving, and that he would receive the support of his Government, he determined to carry out the views of republican propriety which he held, with his Government held, and which he held, and which he held and which he believed the people of America held. Mr. Sandford is a young man; and to take the initiative in this matter in the most brilliant court in Europe, and in the midst of old men of great abilities and great reputation, who adhere religiously and conscientiously perhaps to the forms recognized in all times past, was a bold, a courageous, and a patriotic act, for which he cannot receive too much praise.

He went to dinner; and as might have been expected.

He went to dinner; and as might have been expected, so great an innovation upon long established assages, and just at a time when the Court was growing more punctifious and more brilliant, caused a great excitement and a is at a time when the Court was growing more pine tillious and more brilliant, caused a great excitement and a great amount of talk. The reunion was a splendid one, and seemed more made up of gold, of dazzling crosses, stars and imperial eagles, than of men. They were literally covered with showmen's finery. Mr. Sandford alone appeared in the humble dress of a plain citizen, black dress coat, white vest and cravat, and black panelalous, without a sign of decoration or embroidery. During dinner, Mr. S. sat alongside the Charge of Switzerland, visavis sat the Charge of Venezuela, so completely encased in gold embroidery that he moved his body with difficulty. The Swiss Charge, turning to Mr. Sandford, said: "Look at that little gentleman who is the representative of the "insignificant Government of Venezuela, a power which can hardly stand on its legs; he is almost suffocated with the weight of his gold lace; while you, who "represent one of the greatest, if not the greatest power in the world, appear here in the plain dress of a humble citizen. Sir, the contrast does you and your country hono?" Some others complimented him indirectly, but the majority showed positive dissatisfaction. The innovation was too direct a commentery upon themselves. It led to a train of ideas, and the last idea was invariably a disagreeable reflection upon their own position. The Duke de Gaiche, who represents the French government at Turin took Mr. Sandford's arm after dinner, and made some severe remarks touching his personal appearance. Mr. Sandford regioled is the same tone, and the conversation was at once changed. The Turkish Minister, Omer Fasha, a man held in high respect, who took occasion to seek Mr. Sandford's company, and said to him with an air which lily concealed his dispersion. Each Quad eague cet! Vous arez Lard dua "corbena dens cette foule des doiseaux d'or!" ("Ah! "How is this!" You have the appearance of a black crow in this crowd of golden birds!" This remark would have permitted Mr. S. in justice, to have made an reat amount of talk.

American government, of the principles which guided it, and what he deemed his duty toward his government and its people. The Mahometan, however, could not see the force of the argument.

During the day a reception took place in the Tuilleries, in which a large number of public functionaries were received by the Emperor. The diplomatic corps was among the number. Mr. Sandford was present with his black coat—a black crow among the golden birds again. It is usual on such occasions for the diplomatic corps to form a circle, and the Emperor then passes around, taking the hand of each. On this occasion, however, he remained standing on the step of the throne, signifying that the Ministers must come to him. Some of the Ministers did approach him, and among others Lord Cowley. Mr. Sandford passed straight through the room, merely paying his compliments as he passed, and nothing was then said concentrag his dress, although it was much remarked.

In the evening a select company of about 150 persons were invited to the Tuilleries to view with the Emperor and Empress the fire works and the illumination. The company consisted of the imperial family, the heads of logation and their wives, and a few distinguished foreigners, among whom were Marshal Narvaez and the Queen Christina, of Spain. It was an official occasion, because it was the celebration of the birth of Saint Napoleson, and all were again in uniform but Mr. Sandford, who this time experienced a little trouble in getting through the hands of the various lackers who pave the way to His Majesty. The company were collected in the Saile des Marceneaux, when the Emperor and two or three others, concerning his dress, when the Emperor entered. The latter, upon seeing Mr. Sandford, crossed over to him directly, gave him his band, talked to him a few mounents, requested him to remember him to a manual friend in America when he wrote, and returned again to the Empreo-more first has the representative of the Gavernment for the United States was welcome at his court in whatev

no fear that he will object to any movement which does not mean or intend an insult to him or his Government.

Mr. Sandford, for his independence, has been rewarded with the compliments of every American he has met, with the approval of a large proportion of the French people, who, enigmatical as they are, admire with enthusiasam even such an act, and with the approval of the Belgian, German and English newspapers. The Constitutional, a ministerial paper of this city, which is evidently highly displeased at the affair, in replying to an article in The London Times on the subject, resorts to a shallow subterfuge which betrays either gross ignorance or a desire to deceive its readers. Taking an air of being well posted on this subject, it says: "You see how well The Times is mistructed! The Minister of the United States had not "yet arrived at Paris the 15th of August!" To this the State, of this city, the organ of the republican party, replies in a beld and pointed article, a part of which is of sufficient importance to merit translation. After quoting the words of the Constitutional, the Successor of Mr. Rives is not yet officially known: but at the same time we can inform our cotemporary that Mr. Sandford, first Secretary of Legation and Charge des Affairs of the United States in the absence of the Minister, did, in effect, go to the Tulleries the 15th of August in the simple essume of an American citizen. General Pierce, sometime after his accession to the Presidency, requested his Secretary of State, Marcy, to propare a circular to all the diplomatic and consular agents abroad, requiring them not to strip themselves of their American ism in the presence of the European courts, and to make them understand by their attitude as by their costume, that they had the honor of belonging to a republican country. Under the question of costume, there is visibly a question of principle."

A few mere words on this subject, and I have done. Among the lot of Diplomatic and Consular agents just arrived, three of them, stron

MMLLE, RACHEL'S HOUSE AND FURNITURE.

Rachel, the incomparable French Tragedien, for some reason or other, is about to sell her hotel. We translate from French letter the following account of the establishment so offered for purchase. It may prove not uninteresting as the description of the household penetralia of a personage noted for her taste and its gratification, amply seconded by a large fortune. Perhaps, also, some American may be in-duced to buy the hotel as it stands, from reading this cataogue of its merits and attractions.

Truden st., in Paris, is at the end of a very quiet thorough.

Frudon st, in Paris, is at the end of a very quiet thorough fare which forms an angle between Caumartin and Neuve-des Mathurin-sts. This last runs into Chauseo-d'Antin-st, the other into the Boulevard of Capucine, and is in the heart of leau Paris. Thus much on the precise locality for the information of Americans. The residence of the illustri-ous artist enjoys air and space from a large court-yard. planted with trees and belonging to an old hotel facing it. It has the foundation and thick walls of a house which twelve years ago belonged to M. Walewskey, at present ambassador to the Court of St. James. Mademiselle Rachel called in one of the most intelligent architects of Paris. M. Charles Duval, the same whose elegant pian of the Central Market Halls has such a fair chance of being adopted at this moment,) and arranged with him for the reconstruction and distribution of her house.

The outside has an elegant appearance: An entre sol,* a

lofty story, piono mobile as the Italians say, an attic with the garret windows hidden, and four windows across. This exterior is in the quiet and moderate taste of the time of Louis XV, in its cornices, chambranies and balconies. The entrance (No. 4.) by a covered doorway (porte cochero) in oak. The aller, laid in wood, to deaden the noise of coachwheels, conducts to a court-yard sufficiently large to turn a vehicle in. This alice is in the style of Louis XV, with pilasters, foliage and bas reliefs. On the right the counfortable quarters of the house porter (concierge) communicate with the kitchen, etc. Then comes what is alled in Paris the lege, and the stairway, which is a wonder of beauty. This stairway is of the chivalric gothic, with columns, ogives, voussures, statues, and all that could be required of stone carved and sculptured. The stairway is a master piece of design and execution. It is lit from above in a mystic, mysterious mancer, through a cupola of colored glass, adorned with carved foliage, and provided with a bronze-

to the left leads to a dining hall. Its aspect is was Hermione who willed these walls, this ceiling, those draperies, it is her antique hand which has displayed those Tuscan vases. The decoration is Etruscan. Fawn-colored profiles worked in black, brightened with cinnabar, are tuccoed on a white ground. On the windows the fibres of Metelina, woven doubtless by Lucrecia, and pro-bably embroidered by Penelope with Grecian skill, are conbably embroidered by Penelope with Grecian skil, are con-trasted with chamois tissue, over pateras modeled from Her-culaneum. On all sides are superbly carved woods, especi-ally on the chimney piece. Etruscan Vases are upon the latter. In the center are a table and lamp. The antiquity of the room does not include the cubiculus of the Romans, but comfortable chairs instead.

At the end of Pompelan dining room is the pantry. An immense closet, of highly carved oak, contains one of the best stocks of silverware in Paris. This evidently will not he sold. Through the pantry we arrived at the economically disposed kitchen. Returning to the ante-chamber and turn ing to the right, we enter the Salon of Conversation, passing rapidly from Rome to Smyrna, and from Etruria to Japan. Here everything is bright, smiling, charming. This salon has three windows opening on the court yard and neighbor-ing gardens. The ceiling is white. Rich Persian and Chi-nese stuffs hang around. A closet is in the same style. Here are congregated thousands on thousands of objects of art and curiosity from various countries. Sevres ware, ivories, bronzes, medallions, medieval treasures, armorial, grotesque Chinese and Japanese productions, etc., are concentrated in the richest profusion. Then come some rare paintings by celebrated artists. A

splendid library of 5,000 volumes, carefully bound is among the treasures. Beside this, are some fine pieces of statuary. As for the fine furniture and upholstery it would occupy too much time to describe them.

In a word, this splendid mansion and its contents are for

* Prench houses have generally a ground floor, and above that, as a very moderate hight, a low-cory called an entre-sol; above this, commerces the first-story so named, but shows the equivalent in hight of the third-story of an old feationed American house.

JUDICIAL RUFFIANISM. It will be remembered that three slaves were recently

landed in Cincinnati in their transit from Virginia to Ken tucky or Tennessee. By sundry judicial decisions it has been held that slaves taken to a free State by consent of their master become free. Presuming this to be good law, some friend of the helpless took out a writ of habeas corpus, and brought the slaves before Judge Filian, of the Criminal Court of Hamilton County, Ohio. The Judge remanded them in a very summary manner to the custody of their master, or his agent, who had brought them to Cincinnati. One of them, a little girl, four or five years of age, as we kern from the Cincinnati papers, he sent back to slavery without the least form or pretense of a trial, and before a single witness in the case had been examined. Some of the cifizens of Cincinnati, thinking this course of proceeding not exactly the thing called a public meeting, which was quite numerously attended, to consider the subject, which meeting, with great unanimity, adopted the following reso-

Interes:

Resolved, That the conduct of Hon. Jacob Films, Judys of the Criminal Court of Humilton County, in the case of Edward, Soam, and Flancah, on the 18th of August, was such that he ought to be imported.

ird. object That a Committee of three he appeared to inquire into orders of the said Hor. Jamb Film, in this and other cases, pre-cidence is extent has better, and present the ordered and to the low a Legislative, and present the ordered and to the low Legislative, and Richard Pulley, were appeared that Councilities. inted that Committee. It appears that Mr. J. Jo Tiffe figured complemently in this of the requisite swearing, to send Mr. J. out under the lash of the slave driver, he concluded to administer to that gen tleman an extra judicial beating on his own account. The Cincinnati Commercial relates this part of the story

Cincinnuit Commercial relates this part of the story as follows:

Judge Flinn and Mr. Jolliffe met vesterday morning on the corner of Fifth and Vinests, when the Judge raised his hand and struck Mr. Jolliffe in the face, felling him to the carth. But few or no words passed between the parties. The assault, as is supposed, was occasioned by the very conspicuous part taken by Mr. Jolliffe in the anti-Flina'meeting of Thursday night, at Masonie Hall. Shortly after the affray, the Judge was arrested by Jas. L. Raf. fin. City Marshal, and taken before Esquire Chidsey, where he gave bail in the sum of \$300 for a subsequent hearing.

We are informed that Mr. Jolliffe was accompanied by his wife and niece at the time of the assault, and that he did not see Judge Flinn until after the assault, and also that the Judge had a cow hide under his coat when arrested. We cannot deprecate too highly the conduct of Judge Flinn in this matter.

Judge F. was tried in the Police Court for this brutal assault on the 5th inst. It appeared in evidence, as we learn

sault on the 5th inst. It appeared in evidence, as we learn from the Cincinnati papers, that the Judge knocked Mr. Jelliffe down and struck him several times while he was on the ground. The Police Justice, before passing sontence asked the prisoner what he had to say, to which he replied

asked the prisoner what he had to say, to which he replied:

I have very little to say. It is very true these things were done in open day; there was no advantage taken of the party, as was evidenced by the fact that I struck him with my open hand.

The Court is not in the possession of the details: I think in this case there is a law of self preservation that operates on the mind of every man, and I believe, in this Christian age, he may submit to outrage upon outrage, until submission becomes allied to disgrace. It is said that the last grain of sand broke the camel's back. I have submitted until it seemed to me that attacks were made upon me by the scullions on the streets. I hope that while this arm has strength I will ever be able to defend my character and my family. I was driven to desperation. These are the acts—other considerations of a domestic character, which cannot be mentioned here, influenced me. If I have inringed upon the law, and broken it, I am willing to meet he penality. He spoke this with much feeling, and sat down sobbing audibly. A she took his seat the crowd outled the har applanded him loudly.]

He was then find \$30 and costs, upon payment of which he was discharged.

he was discharged.

The Cincinnati Evening Atlas, 10th inst., gives the fol lowing account of the attempt to kidnap, noticed in our dis

The Cracianati Enemity Atlas, 10th inst, gives the following account of the attempt to kidnap, noticed in our dispatches a day or two since:

Yesterday merning Officer Bloom arrested a negro man, whose name we have not learned, on a charge of having committed an outrage upon the person of a young woman, and committed bits to the Hammondst, Station House, Early in the evening the same officer went to the negro, and told him he had orders from Judge Spooner to discharge him, which he accordingly did. As the man left the Station House, Officer Wm. Hardin stepped up to him, and said, "I am an officer, and I arrest you for stealing a "watch," and then ordered him to get into a carriage standing near, and go with him to Judge Spooner for examination. The driver immediately drove to the Barnet House, where a person purporting to be a witness to the alleged theft of the watch also got into the carriage, which was humediately driven down Third at to Plum, and thence to the river. When between Colambia and Front sta, the negre, perceiving that the driver was carrying him away from Judge Spooner and toward the river, immediately suspected foul play, and sprang for the door, loudly crying murder, when he was struck over the head with a coff, as he says, by the officer, which prostrated him, when an attempt was made to replace him in the carriage, but his screams brought out a crowd of negroes residing in that vicinity, who lent their aid for the follow's rescue.

A great excitament ensued, and cries of "A Fugitive." "Kidnappers," "Stone him: &c., resounded on every eide. The officer replied that the man was a fugitive slave—that his owner was waiting at the ferry landing, Maine st., Covington, and that he was to meet them there at 9 o clock, when they would be paid for their services. The colored man immediately informed the crowd of the real state of the case, and proposed that all the parties should be conveyed before Judge Spooner, which was assented to. The negro was replaced in the carriage, and the crowd, embracing s

him.

More stones were thrown and pistois fired. The carriage meanwhile ran on a pile of bricks on Seventh, between Vine and Race sis,, when the crowd gathered round the carriage, which gave the negro an opportunity to essape, of which he successfully availed himself. Marshal Ruffin then came up, and, after learning the facts, arrested Green and ledged him in the Watch House. He also saw the nearest against the property of the sent him home with two of his friends, directing him to be present this morning at the Police Court, when a full investigation will be made.

adorned with carved foliage, and provided with a bronzebell to announce the arrival of visitors. At the foot of this
stairway are flower-stands, candelebra, and armares. With
out going lower, we shall finish the ground floor.

At the bottom of the stairway is a little room where domestics and tradespee ple wait. Windows of ground white glass,
in lace pattern, adorn the ground floor. The stable for five
horses is in the cellar, with an easy descent. Alongside the
stable is a heater, distributing through the house the steam,
which is free from the objections of heated air, injurious to
some constitutions. It also connects with the bath-house.
The courty yard is square, decked with sivy, and having an
elegant fountain visible from the entry. The wall which
bounds the neighboring gardens, and at the foot of which
are boxes of gay plants.

Ascending to the entresol, we find oak doors with iron
ornaments. Here is a little anti-chamber of oak. A door
to the left leads to a dining hall. Its aspect is severe. It

evening were gathering about the outer world, it would not be convenient to explore, they concluded to abandon further researches until the following morning.

Tuesday morning the cave was revisited by the glimpses of the lentern and condies. Prepared with a large, stout rope, the descent was effected with mach greater facility than before. The first room it was decided to christen the Reception Room," the cave itself, by the same authority, it was decided should be called "Casidy" Cave," in honor of one of the party. The Reception Room was found to measure in three different ways, 39 feet, 44 feet and 36 feet respectively. It is very irregularly shaped, and its hight was estimated to very all the way from 10 to 50 feet. Water dripped centinually from almost all portions of the roof, and a small stream of water traversed the south wastern section, which the entire company pernounced to be the coolest purest, aweetest water ever tasted. There is at the foot of the mountain, by the readside, a spring of excellent water, flowing from the cave; for it is said by those who have formerly vialited this room, that upon boiling the water there, the water in the spring would in a short time present a similar appearance. From the Reception Room narrow peasures lead off in various directions. One paysage, termed "Drizzly Avenue," 23 feet in length, through which the explorers had to crawl scrpent fashion, terminated in a cavity about the size of a common well, but which, at the depth of 34 feet, is sense 15 feet in diameter. This was christened the "Devil's Den." From this another passage led upward, growing where as it extended, but it was left unexplored, on account of the danger from loose and crumbling rocks, which gave way at every step.

Another passage, it is said, has since been discovered, leading to another room still larger than the Reception Room. Much remains yet to be explored, and it is likely to be a place of considerable resort. The rust on the ciothes of the party testified to the abundance of iron ore in

of the party testified to the abundance of fron ore in the cave.

Information Decision in this Secretary of the Interior has very recently ceided two or three points on appeals from rulings of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which involved principles of importance, viz. one upon the application of process of importance, viz. one upon the application of Fletcher, hir. Polk's Indian Agent among the Wannespee, for compensation for services rendered in that expectly for a month or two after his successor tappointed by the succeeding Administration) had entered upon the discharge of his daties. Pletcher remained for some sime at the agency, adding his successor at his request. The latter was long since paid for his services during that time. The Secretary rules that there is no law authorizing the payment for the services of two such agents at the same time, and of course refused to allow the claim.

The second case is another claim of the same late agent, Fletcher, for compensation as a Commissioner for the snevel of the Winnebegues from Lows into Minnesota. Having performed such services, he claims pay for them thus in addition to his regular pay as Indian Agent to give the Government all his time while holding it. It strikes us, that as the law has been administered in them two cases by the head of the Department, the public interest is desired to be much benefitted.

This branch of the Government has heretofore been a mine, or it were upon all sorts of filmsy protects, growing, for the most part, out of the difficulty of managing Indian affairs, and dealing with Indians as other most one are dispended and other persons are dealt with. If the Department will only persect in saying. No. In answer to the creation of the difficulty of managing Indian affairs, and dealing with Indians as other most one are dispended in the other of celling with them will soon learn that bereath other persons are dealt with. If the Department will only persons are dealt with the community at large.

ANOTHER BEAUT ROBDERY.—\$15,000 in Money and Resirved Bones Sides.—Last evening, when the noward train of cass reached Manchester, George H. Dodge, Esq. I resident of the Lawrence and Manchester Railroad, left the car he which he hed been riding, where his carpet bag, cortaining memory and papers to the volue of about \$15,000, was harging. Upon seturning it was missing, and has reflect them recovered. The brakeman ways that he took the bag from the car, (which was left at Manchescer,) and cartied a little grother car, where it was claimed by a meeting of the propin-quiet or compensually in the opin-han of the tyright Judge Flan, and that wor by being una-hie, either from some defect in the Puggive kee, or for want -supped at the American House. The man registered his